CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE the General has his neadquarters, was nary congratulations passed both parties, the navy referring in the highest terms of praise to the land operations, and the General returning thanks to them for the manner in which they performed

As an evidence of the good feeling existing between the different branches of our service, I send you a copy of a correspondence that passed between Commander Armstrong, of the steamer State of Georgia, and Major Seneral Burnside. The expressions on both sides ar very forcible, and show that there is but little ground for the prevalent opinion that a feeling of jealousy exists en the army and navy of the United States:-

Detween the army and havy of the United States:—
UNITED STATES STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFF FORT MACON, April 27, 1862.

Drain General.—The officers and crew of this vessel decire to tender you the flag borne by us in the action of
April 25, 1862.
You will see that it bears the mark of the well directed
fire of the enemy, making it a souvenir of the day
marked by so signal a success to our arms.
May God give you many years.

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Commander,
Commanding United States steamer State of Georgia.
Major General Burmside.

FORT Macon, N. C.

Major General Burnsips.

Fort Macor, N. C.

I with pleasure concur in the above disposition of t

Commander and senior officer.

HE GENERAL'S HELLY.

FRADQUARTEES DEPARTEENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STRIBER ALICE PRICE,
STRIBER ALICE PRICE,
STRIBER ALICE PRICE,
STRIBER F. ARMSTRONG, Commanding United States
steamer State of Georgia.—
Dana Carrair.—I beg to thank you, your officers and
crew, for the kind feeling which dictated the presentasion to me of the fing borne so gallantly by your ship in
the action of April 25, 1862, in front of Fort Macon. It
bears the evidence of close action, and will be kept by
me as an emblem of the gallantry which always has characterized the navy in their country's service. Please
thank Commander Lockwood for his kind acquiescence in
this gift. Very sincerely, your friend,

this gift. Very sincerely, your friend,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding Dept. of North Carolina.

COM. LOCKWOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORT. UNITED STATES PROPELLER DAYLIGHT, BEAUFORT HARBOR, April 27, 1862.

-I have the honor to report that, on the 25th inst. our batteries on shore being in position, fire was opened about six A. M. on Fort Macon. On its being reported l ot under way and steamed toward the other blockading els, making signals for them to get under way, to range, as near as the shoals allowed us to approach, the Daylight opened fire, followed in succession by the State of Georgia, Commander James F. Armstrong; the gunof Georgia, Commander James F. Armstrong; the gun-coat Chippewa, Lieutenant Commanding A. Bryson, and the bark Gemsbok, Acting Lieutenant Edward Cavendy. The three steamers kept under way, steaming around within range at a mile and a quarter distant from the fort. The bark anchored after firing a number of rounds f shot and shell. Fnding that the sea, from a southwe wind blowing on shore, caused the vessels to roll so quick and deep as to render our guns almost unmanageable to our range and the accuracy of our aim. I relactantly withdrew after being engaged about an hour and a quarter, hoping that the wind and sea would subside so as to exable us to renew our firing in the afternoon; and the more readily adopted that course as we did not contemplate to be continuously engaged, but occasionally open fire on the enemy, whom we expected would hold out for several days. The wind and sea increasing rendered the renewal of the engagement impracticable that afternoon by the gunboats. Toward evening a flag of turce was displayed from the fort, which passed into our possession the following moraing, and we heardly cheered the reappearance of our old flag over the ramparts of fort Macon, about ten o'clock, April 26, 1822.

On entering the fort I had an interview with Major General Bureaste, and we jointly signed the terms of expended nearly one-half of our fifteen-second fused shells, and, I am happy to say, with good effect; and our time of attack was most opportune, as we drew the free of the enemy from an important land battery, which enabled our forces to repair damages caused by the concentrated fire thereon. The fire of the enemy on the vessels from guns of greater range was excellent. Their shot and shell felt around us in every direction. Many good line shots passed just over and beyond us as we successively passed their line of fire, and we were exceedingly fortunate in receiving so little damage. The Baylight was struck by an eight-inch solid shot on the starboard quarter, below the spar deck, passing through several bulkhasda and the deck below, to the opposite side of the vessel in the engine room, about six inches above the machinery, among which it dropped. A splinter fractured the small bone of the right forearm of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Eugens J. Wade, and I am happy to state that this was the only casualty that eccurred. wind blowing on abore, caused the vessels to roll so quick and deep as to render our guns almost unmanage-

that eccurred.

I am informed that our forces on shore had one killed and two wounded, and that the enemy had eight killed and twenty wounded. It is remarkable that so important a victory should have been achieved with so little loss of life, particularly as the interior of the fort was literally covered with the fragments of bombs and shells and many of their guns disabled.

I herewith enclose the reports of the several commanders, and it gives me great pleasure to commend the gallantry of all.

liantry of all.

am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,

Commander and senjor officer present.
To Flag Officer M. Gottsmonorom, United States flag ship
Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Va.

## THE SURRENDER.

The fire of the fort at length slackened to complete si run up over one of the guns. Soon after, two of the rebel Meers were seen coming out of the fort, bearing with them a flag of truce. They advanced towards the bat teries, and as they approached, Captain Pell, of General Burnside's staff, and Lieutenant Hill, of General Parke's staff, went out to meet them. They introduced them selves as Captains Pool and Guion, and stated that they had come from Colonel White in order to find out upor what terms the fort could be surrendered. The message the only terms upon which he could accept the surrender of the fort were unconditional, but that their inquiry uld be at once despatched to General Burns who might make an arrangement differing somewhat from that demanded by him. As the night was near and darkness already settling over everything, further parley was postponed, and the message was signalled ever, by lights, to Beaufors: "Colone: White desires to know upon what terms he can surrender the fort." were instantly in readiness to convey the mes-Price, some little distance up the North river, and the the Alice Price was seen coming down the river, and heading in towards the fort. Another interview took place between Colonel White and General Burnside, on poard the Alice Price, during which interview the full tered into. The General and the Colonel, after being to gether for some little time, left the cabin of the Price, and getting into the General's boat, in company with General Parks and Captains Siggs and King proceeded to the fort. As the small boat left the side of the steamer it was generally noticed that Colonel White wa greatly depressed. [Upon entering the boat he placed his mentally unstrung. Is was some minutes before he raised his eyer, and when he did so there was an expression of deep sorrow or disappointment in them.

Upon landing the General and his sompanions went

owards the batteries that had been so instrume bringing about this successful termination to the fight, while Colonel White returned to the fort to make pre-

short time, I will give a short description of the state of affairs at the fert up to the actual possession of the place by the Fifth Rhode laland. Imdistely after the return of Colonel White to his quarters there was a great bustle observed in and about the fort; the men were hurrying here and there and all who had been watching our movements were seen to gather inside the fort. In a short time, however, the gates of the sallyport were thrown open and a large train of soldiers merched out of the garrison, and, forming t square on the green just outside, stood there for a few minutes. They were then marched into line, when they stacked their arms and marched back to their quarters. armed and defeated men returning to the fort to take a final farewell of it, was almost too much for those on the steamer to bear, and it required great self-possession to refrain from bursting out into three hearty cheers for

With the leniency which he has always shown to the misguided men whom he encounters in armed rebellion, General Burnside exacted but little in the terms upon following is a copy of the document, as drawn up and signed by the atipulating parties. It may be well to expinin that General Burnside decided the terms and ral Parke received the surrender:-

The following are the terms of papitulation.

upon for the surrender, to the forces of the United States; of Fort Macon, Begue Banks, North Carolina:

ARRICLE I. The fort, a mament and carrison to be surrendered to the forces of the United States.

ARR. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be released on their parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States of America, until properly exchanged, and to return to their homes, taking with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c.

Colonel C. S. A., Commanding Fort Macon. JOHN G. PARKE,
Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding Third Bivision, Department of North Carolina.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
Commander U. S. N., and senior officer.

FORT MACON, N. C., April 26, 1862.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE FORT.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE FORT. From our position with the advanced pickets of the Fifth Rhode Island, we were observant spectators of the negotiations going on between General Burnside and Colonel White. At length the General, accompanied by General Parke, Captain Biggs and Captain King, was discovered coming from the fort. They walked leisurely down the beach, and, reaching us, gave the glorious news of the final surrender. General Burnside ordered the Fifth to form in line, and at command of Major Wright the various companies defiled from their positions be bind the hills and formed upon the beach, where, after a short review, the General unfurled the new colors of the battalion just sent by the State of Rhode Island, and turned them to the color bearer, who took his place at the head of the column. The procession was then take formal possession of the fort:-

General Burnside, Gen. Parke, Capt. Biggs, Capt. King. Major Wright. Color Bearer.

Battalion Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Members of the Press. The procession, as it moved along the edge of the shore, with the bright, new banner of the Union flapping its folds, as if in defiance of the rebel flag, which was still floating over the fort, presented a very pleasing sight. Coming to the southerly slope of the fort the column filed to the left, and, rounding the edge of the green sward, entered the sally port. Ascending to the ramthe banner still before them. The companies were then told off to their respective places, and the ceremony of taking possession had ended, with the exception of

HALLING DOWN THE RESEL FLAG. the bunting came to the ground. It was given into the possession of Major Wright, who intends adding it to the tion of trophies in the Legislature of Rhode Island. It was made out of the old flag of the garrison, with the stars withdrawn to suit the number of revolted States.

A second flag had been lying in an obscure part of the fort; it was hunted up and brought to light, adjusted to the halyards, and in a briefer time than I can narrate the fact it went flying to the top.

THE STARS AND STRIPES AGAIN WAVE OVER PORT

nce with the orders of General Burnside, the levation of the colors was forbidden to be attended with any demonstration by the soldiers, though, as they exand very loudly at that. But from across the water came three tremendous cheers. Beaufort had emptied itself upon its wharves, and when the troops and Union-ists saw the Stars and Stripes at the top of the flagstaff they vented their feelings in one grand uproar of joy.

The battalion could with difficulty restrain from joining in the glorious sound. The white flag on the gun we removed, the fleet was signalled to some in, and we turned to view

THE APPEABANCE OF THE PORT The marks of our terrific fire were abundant enough. The pitted walls, cracked and splintered stonework, broken coping, yawning ditches in the earth of the slope, dismounted and disabled guas, sand bags scattered in confusion, all testified the fact. On the cosan side the effects of the short but brisk fire from the fleet was seeb. A Parrott shot perforated the woodwork of one of the gun carriages, passed along parallel to the edge and snapping in two the elevating screw, killed the gunner while in the act of sighting, then crossed over to the opposite side and killed two was sitting on a cot in his casemate, had a leg taken window. The front of the casemates exposed to the shots coming over the ramparts was protected with bars of railroad iron laid slanting from the teraplanes to the ground. A Parrott shot cut off the ends of two of these fragments of shell, too, had covered the walls with a fretwork of holes, and, where they burst alongside the guns, had scattered the grape from their canvass bags while the roofs and sides of the houses around the fort were perforated and splintered.

THE REBEL LOSS

was seven killed and eighteen wounded, including one mortally. The names of the killed are as follows:-Private Bishop Hamilton, Co. G, Tenth N. C. Artillery. J. P. Willis, Co. H.

" Elijah Elliott, Co. H,

Private B. B. Combs, Co. F, Confederate Artillery.

" C. G. Brown, Fortieth regiment, N. C. S. T. DISPOSITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The capitulation of the fort place us in possession of 420 prisoners. During the afternoon they packed up their effects, and made ready to return to their homes, located at near and remote distances from this place two companies from Beaufort, and before night landed them on the wharves here. Others were put on board anies from Beaufort, and before night landed the gunboat Chippewa, which will take them to Wilming ton. A large number were placed on the Alice Price. which will land a portion on the way up the Neuse river and take the rest to Newbern, there to be passed through the Union lines to their homes in the direction of Kinston

THE PRUITS OF THE VICTORY. The surrender also puts in our possession one of the old United States forts, with a capacious harbor. The rebel fficer of ordnance delivered over to Lieutenant Flagler the following ammunition:-20,000 pounds of powder 150 ten inch shell, 250 thirty-two pound shot and 150 eight-inch shot, besides 400 stand of arms, with accompanying accourrements. In its results the victory is the most important of our campaign in North Carolina. Hat-terns inlet will become obsolete with the memory of all Beaufort strengthens the basis of our operations; and with open lines of communication to the Atlantic sea board, further victories and glory await the progress o

General Burnside's Congratulatory Address to the Forces of the Third Divi-GENERAL ORDER-NO. -

the Burnside expedition into the heart of the rebellion

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, BRAUFORT HARBOR, April 26, 1862. The General Commanding takes peculiar pleasure in thanking General Parke and his brave command for the patient labor, fortitude and courage displayed in the in vestment and reduction of Fort Macon.

Every patriot heart will be filled with gratitude to God for having given to our beloved country such seldiers. The regiments and artillery companies engaged have earned the right to wear upon their colors and guident the words—"Fort Macon, April 25, 1862."

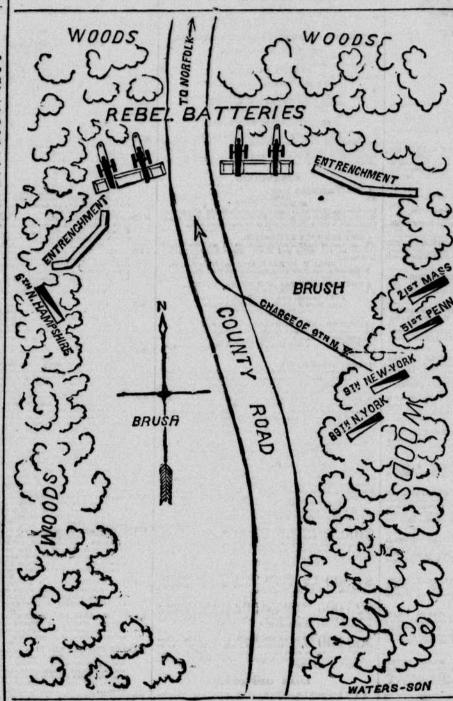
By command of Major General BURNSIDE.
L. RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

## Destruction of the Locks of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Ometal Report of Lieut. Finaser. On the 18th ultimo the army forces under Gen. Reno de arked at Cobb's Point, N. C., for the purpose of destroying the locks of the Dismal Swamp canal. Having retired without accomplishing the object, Commander Rowan determined to destroy the canal with the nava proces under his command. The following is the report

THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

Reconnoitring Operations of General Reno on the Rear of Norfolk, April 19.



the enemy be prevented from moving it. The schodner was sunk just inside of the canal and with break, atomps, rails, trunks of frees and earth the passage was obstructed from the schooner about fifty parks above. We were occupied from noon till sunset of the 23d, and from haifpast seven A. M. till haif an hour after sunset of the 24th. Karth was thrown in by hand as far as could be, but we had no wheelbarrows to carry it to the middle. Professor Maillefort, of the New York Submarine Engineering Company, and his assistants were of the greatest assistance to me, indeed I was merely governed by his advice, as he is more familiar with this sort of work than I am. He is of opinion that it will require two or three months' labor with a dradging machine to remove what wer have piaced in a day and a half. He says it will be easier and cheaper to cut a new outlet than to remove the obstruction. The rebels have, I think, no thought of using the canal, as they have themselves been obstructing it above and below the bridge. It would be well te send a steamer there daily until the lumber is well water soaked and sunk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FLUSSER, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Commander S. C. Rowan, commanding United States naval forces, inner waters of North Carolina.

## THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

The Reconnoitring Expedition Up the Elizabeth River by the Forces of Gen. Reno.

Encounter with the Enemy Near South Mills and Camden.

GALLANT CHARGES OF OUR TROOPS.

The Rebels Driven from Their Batteries and Intrenchments.

A March of Over Forty Miles in Twenty-Four Hours.

Union Loss One Hundred and Twenty-Seven, Rebel Loss Nearly Seventy.

OUR KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

General Burnside's Congratulatory Address to

General Reno's Command,

Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEWHERN, N. C., April 24, 1862. On Thursday last an expedition left here, under the ommand of General Reno, on a reconnoissance, and to make a demonstration on a body of rebels above Elizabeth City, who had collected there to make a stand against the rumored advance of General Burnside and all is forces upon the rear of Norfolk. The troops which left here were the Twenty first Massachusetts and Fifty first Pennsylvania regiments. They proceeded in steam-ers to Roanoke Island, where they were joined by detachments of the Ninth New York, Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire, making in all a force of about

night, 18th inst., took possession of the fort without resistance, and then marched nearly twenty miles up the river, the gunboats accompanying and shelling out the woods in the advance. Early in the morning they encountered and engaged a strong force of the enemy, who, with well built intrenchments, disputed any further progress. Our forces were immediately to attack the centre and right and left flanks of their position, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebel position was not ar from the little villages of Camden and South Mills, and in the rear of an open space in the woods, through which the read runs in a line parallel with and distant UNITED STATES STRAMEN COM. PRINCE,

OFF ELIZABETS CITY, N. C., April 25, 1862.

IR.—Is obscience to your orders I left this on the 23d instant in the Lockwood, with the Whisehead and Pulnam in company, each with an officer and a detachment of men on board; the Lockwood towing the wrecking schooner Farms Slade, with the apparatus for blowing up the banks to block up the Albermarie and Chesepeake canal, at the mouth of North river. We were joined by the Shawsheen, having in tow a schooner which had been sent the day before to Roanoke island to be siled with sand. On the afternoon of the 23d firty men were landed on each benk, while a launch with a heavy twelve pounder was sent up the canal, and with this force we moved up two miles, examining the banks to find the best place for operations, and concluded to place the obstitute of the considerations of the grass of the gous of the steamers, and might be under cover of the gous of the steamers, and

ret cated in the greatest haste to a position two or three mikes in the rear.

Our troops prepared to encamp on the battle groun receiving strong reinforcements by steamers which came down the river from Norfolk. As it was not the in ention of the expedition to undertake a general engigement, but merely to make a reconnoissance, it was semed most prudent to retire, and the regiments with drew to the beats and returned to Roanoke Island, havis accomplished the feat of marching over forty miles ia twenty-four hours. Owing to the fatigue many of the men fell out of the ranks before and after the battle, part of whom are, no doubt, enumerated in the list of missing. During the engagement, Adjutant Gadsen, Ninth New York, was killed, and Colonel Hawkins, Major Jardine, Captain Graham, Captain Hammill and Lieutenants Bar tholomew, Kingsochr and Powell, of the same regiment wounded. Licutenant Cabill, of the Eighty-ninth New York, was also wounded.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing is hundred and twenty-seven, principally in the Ninth New York. Four ambulance wagons only had been pro and about ten were left behind. Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, nobly remained in charge of them, with a flag of truce.

Fourteen prisoners were made, including a captain of that the rebel loss was between sixty and seventy in killed and wounded. Nine dead rebels were buried by our troops on the battle field.

The forces of the enemy consisted principally Georgia regiments, several companies of cavalry, an the Louisiana "Wild Cats." who worked the battery of four guns.

gratulatory address to the troops of General Reno's command, for their gallantry in driving the enomy from their batteries, defended as they were by a large force, and strengthened by well contrived intrenchments:—

THE CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

THE CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 30.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, April 26, 1862.

The General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brigadier General Reno in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they glacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantify and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Firty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New York, Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire, on the 19th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name, "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of General Reno's strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major General Burnsides.

Laws Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Killed, Wounded and Missing. The following is a complete list of the killed, wound NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTKERS.

Adjutant Charles A. Gadsden.
Private Adam Dillman, Co. E.
Private Thos. T. Kelly, Co. E.
Corporal Otten Van Grieff, Co. F.
Private Harmon Shepherd, Co. F.
Private Wm. D. Cavanaughe, Co. H.
Private Geo. Mayres, Co. H.
Private Patk. Daley, Co. H.
Corporal Wm. Saward, Co. I. Adjutant Charles A. Gadsdo

Private Geo. Bayres, Co. H.
Corporal Wm. Saward, Co. L.
WOUNDED.
Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, flesh wound left arm.
Major Jardine, contusion, spent shot in legs.
Capt. Andrew S. Graham, flesh wounds, left arm.
Second Lieut. Thos. L. Bartholomew, head, severe.
First Lieut. Victor Klingsochr, spent shot, slight, in leg.
Second Lieut. Frank Poweil, grazed, slight.
Private Severin Kress, Co. A, side, flesh, sovere.
Private Joseph Stage, Co. A, arm, amputated.
Private Joseph Stage, Co. A, arm amputated.
Private Joseph Stage, Co. A, arm amputated.
Private Ghas. W. Waters, Co. A, leg, severe.
Private John I. Stevens, Co. A, arm, slight.
Private Guns. W. Waters, Co. B, spent shot in leg, slight.
Private Harold Huichinson, Co. B, dangerous.
Private Harold Huichinson, Co. B, dangerous.
Private John Hamson, Co. B, arm, severe.
Private Michael O. Connor, Co. B, finger, slight.
Corporal Arthur Spooper, Co. B, thigh slightly bruised.
Color Corporal Martin Hyers, Co. C, left shoulder, severe.
Private Joseph Becker, Co. C, alight.
Private Hugh Byrne, Co. E, alight.
Private Hugh Byrne, Co. E, arm amputated.
Private Hugh Byrne, Co. E, chinh, slightly.
Sergeant James Fitzgaraid, Co. P, thigh, severely.
Sergeant Geo. W. Wilcox, Co. F, dangerously.
Corporal Jno. L. Hughes, Co. F, chain, severely.
Private Humry Sweetman, Co. F, chinh, slightly.
Private Humry Hurtennals, Co. F, chinh, slightly.
Private Humry Hurtennals, Co. F, chinh, slightly.
Private Joo. S, Kulley, Co. F, thigh, severely.
Private Humry Hurtennals, Co. F, beth tifumbs amputated.
Private Joo. S, Kulley, Co. F, thigh, severely.
Private Jon. C. Cantholone, Co. F, beth tifumbs amputated.
Private Jon. C. F, beth tifumbs amputated.
Private Jon. C. F, beth tifumbs amputated.

Private Henry Wise, Co. F, hand, slightly.
Sergeant Niel Cannon, Co. G, leg, slightly.
Crporal Valentine Trounpiel, Co. G, leg, slightly.
Private Edward Brum, Co. G, both hands, severely.
Private Hugh McElroy, Co. G, singhtly.
Private Hugh McElroy, Co. G, singhtly.
Private Hugh McElroy, Co. G, singhtly.
Private Win. Fields, Co. G, arm, slightly.
Sergeant Thomas Hodges, Co. H, shoulder, severely.
Corporal William Mathews, Co. H, shoulder, severely.
Corporal McMahon, Co. H, head, slight.
Private Thomas Burke, Co. H, thigh, severely.
Private John A. Eisley, Co. H, arm, severely.
Private John A. Eisley, Co. H, thigh, severely.
Private William Burns, Co. H, thigh, severely.
Private William Burns, Co. H, thigh, severely.
Private William Burns, Co. H, thee, severely.
Private Henry J, Nolan, Co. H, tace, slightly.
Sergeant Charles E, Hill, Co. I, head, severe.
Private William Cockeder, Co. I, shoulder, severely.
Private Charles E, Johnson, Co. I, wrist.
Private John McKimley, Co. I, head, slight.
Missixo.
James C, Strachan, band leader.

James C. Strachan, band leader.
John R. Moss, band master.
Maitin Conway, musician.
— William White, private, Company E
Frank Hyckler, private Company I.

EIGHTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. Second Lieut. Cahill, Company A, right thigh, slightly.
Corporal A. Harris, Company A, shot in arm by a picket
of his regiment.
Private Patrick Sullivan, Co. A, mortally, in abdomen,
Private Benjamin Craft, Co. C, in the hand, slightly

First Sergeant S. A. Gwynne, Company D.
Third Sergeant Michael Buckeley, Company D.
SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER Private Curtice Flanders, Co. I, killed.

Private Abram Nutting, Co. G, wounded. Private John H. Varney, Co. H, wounded. Private Martin V. B. Davis, Co. G, missing. TWENTY-FIRST MASSACRUSETTS VOLUNTEERS. Private Juba F. Pickering, Co. G, killed.

Private John E. Band, Co. A, wounded in arm.
Private Chas. A. Blackmer, Co. A, wounded in neck.
Sergeant Charles O. Friggell, Co. B, wounded in left arm.
Private John Dunn, Co. B, wounded in groin, mortally.
Corporal Henry Cain, Co. C, wounded in thigh.
Private E. Parker, Co. C, wounded in shoulder, dangerously. ously.

Private Wm. W. Dare, Co. C, wounded in forehoad, badly.

Private George H. Cotton, Co. C, wounded in left elbow.

Corporal Harrison C. Cheney, wounded in left arm.

Private Joseph B. Bunn, Co. G, wounded badly in right

Private Joseph B. Bunn, Co. G, wounded badly in Figuritigh.

Private Thomas Gilmartin, Co. G, wounded in ankle.

Private George L. Chenny, Co. G, wounded slightly.

Private Geo. G. Hadley, Co. G, wounded in left thigh.

Private C. Phelps, Co. H, wounded in the face.

MISSING.

Private E. S. Whitney, Co. A, fell out before the battle.

Private Orison Parkhurst, Co. G, fell out before the battle.

PIPTY-PIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

William Hoffman, Co. E, killed early in the action.

Adam Robinson, Co. I, killed.

William Hoffman, Co. E, killed early in the action.

Adam Robinson, Co. I, killed.

WOUNDER.

John Clare, Co. A, slightly in the face.

Munro Nyce, Co. A, slightly in the side.

Joseph Zaarfop, Co. A, baightly hand and head.

Benjamin Hively, Co. B, severely in lung.

Lewis Young, Co. B, missing.

Abraham Custer, Co. C, dangerously.

George Sweeney, Co. C, dangerously.

George Sweeney, Co. C, slightly in leg.

John Plunket, Co. 6, missing.

Lieutenant Lewis Hallman, Co. D, severely in thigh.

Owen Rex, Co. D, slightly in leg.

Realjamin H. Brouse, Co. E, killed in the charge.

Robert H. Irvin, Co. E, slightly in the hand.

Frederick Kremer, Co. F, wounded slightly in the head.

James Powers, Co. G, wounded slightly in the hand.

Theophilus Baird, Co. G, wounded slightly in the hand.

Matthew Vandine, Co. H, wounded slightly in the leg.

Jacob Lanig, Co. H, wounded slightly in the leg.

Jacob Lanig, Co. H, wounded, mortally.

Jacob Buskirk, Co. H, abot through the arm.

Abraham Wampale, Co. I, wounded slightly in the leg.

Arrival of the America at Boston. The steamship America, from Halifax, arrived here at forwarded to New York by the evening train, which is due in New York at an early hour Sunday morning.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

Postland, Me., May 3, 1862.

The Bohemian, Captain Burgess, sailed at half-past three o'clock for Liverpeol.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your sketch of Commander Forter you omitted to mention that he commanded the steamship Panama on her first trip to the Pacific, in 1849; and I may here mention that during the voyage, by his manly qualities, he endeared himself to every one on board.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1862.

Personal Intelligence. Earl of Dunmore and Mr. Dewanop and wife, of England; James C. Kennedy and wife, of New York; Alfred Holt, of Liverpool, and E. G. Thompson, of New Jersey, are stop-ping at the Clarendon Hotel.

stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. G. W. Wright and J. M. Adams, of Hartford; Capt.
J. G. Brown and D. H. Veech, of the United States Army;
D. Valentine and wife of Syracuse; John B. Gibson, of St.
Louis; H. S. Taft, of the United States Navy; G. Vail and
wife, of New Jersey; A. A. Cobb, of Boston, and J. Parkhill, of Louisville, Ky., are stopping at the Metropolitan
Motal.

Hotel.

Governor Morgan, of Albany; Gon. R. Saxton, Col. Williamson and Capt. J. H. Moore, of the United States Army; Col. Mauleverer and Lieut. Stavenson, of the British Army; M. L. Leopold, of Cincinnati; Br. E. L. Beadle, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts; E. D. Kimball, of Philadelphis; Capt. J. L. Day, of Connectut; M. Macdonald, of Montreal; H. V. Ward, of Bosson; H. S. Hoyt, of New Jersey, and J. F. Butterworth, of New York, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS.

Nassay-Schr Levi Rowe-W Barton, H Atkins, C S Doclittle. A Smith, D Gardiner, W Brarthens, P Rowey, A
Henchel.

NASSAU-Schr Levi Rowe-W Barton, H Atkins, C S Doolittle, A Smith, D Gardiner, W Brarthens, P Rowvey, A
Henchel.

DEPARTURES.

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVER AND HAMSUNG-Siteamship Tentonia,—Mrs Morgenihau, Mrs Morgenihau, two children and
servant; Mrs Steiner, Clineinnati; Mr and Mrs C Jolly, four
children, infant and servant; Mr and Mrs Adolph Loewe,
Miss Jasse Loewe, Master Morris Johnson, Master Meyer
Johnson, Master Joseph Johnson, Miss Caroline Johnson,
Master Louis Raybaud, Master Isaac H Hart, New York;
Mr and Mrs David Friedmann, Miss Heuristie Friedmann,
Clineinnati; Mrs M M Frankenthal, New York; A Bloom, Mr
and Mrs Werthelmer, Cincinnati; Mr and Mrs T Hertz, New
York; Wn F Mayer, Lancaster; Rud Schunnemann, O Lindemann, New York; Mr and Mrs E Salignas and child, Boston; Mr shad Mrs John Engsler, Buchanan; Miss Schmidt,
Mexico; Mrs Dr Holzque and child, Mexico; Mrs Regina Black, Cleveland; Mr and Mrs Henger, Reading;
Jow Walistein, A Lapfgler, Mrs C Ross, Miss Ross, Miss
L Ross, San Francisco; L Freiburger, Simon Frohlich, Illinois; Mr and Mrs John Klein, Mr and Mrs Geo Steinberger,
veo children and infant; Mr and Mrs & Mailander, two
children and infant; Mr and Mrs E Mailander, two
children and infant; Mr and Mrs E Mailander, Wr
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberger, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberger,
Nius Faoline Gutenberg, John Theiss and child, Sha Francisco; Mr and Mrs L Echberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Rev J
Schmidt, Rev Brancisco; Mr and Mrs E Reiberg, Resound
Miss Berten, New York; Anton Heinecke, Chas Kishler, Boston;
M Issler, Newark; Louis Rosenberg, Culifornia; Joseph Ley, Ne 

THE VICTORY AT NEW ORLEANS.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF IT. Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, and Richmond in Danger.

General Burning of Cotton Recommended.

No Flag to be Respected in the Event of a Landing by the Union Troops. Still Further "Disasters and Re-

verses" Predicted, Ac.,

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, April 29.]
As the Yankees have succeeded in their purpose of making a demonstration up the Mississipipi river, it is not at all unlikely that they may before very long make a similar at empt on Mobile with a vice of the capture of that city and he ascent of the Makebama river, and in the event of their success in passing the defences below Mobile, they may venture as far up the Alabama river as it is navigable for their guabouts.

Our authorities have doubtless done all they could to render Mobile and the mouths of the river secure against attack; but as at Now Orleans and other points the fortifications were not smillent to obstruct their passage, it is not impossible that the Yankes may succeed in foreing their way post the defence. Should they do this, unless their viver is so obstructed that they cannot navigate it, they would be quite likely to push on to Montgemery.

We hope they may ever be able to penetrate so far in the interior of our State, but the pusibility of their doils and preparations must so meet the energency. There is here, as is well known, a considerable amount of cotton, which the enemy are geatly interested in throwing on the ma at t. We have a deeper interest, however, in preventing them from , at mg. it, and if our people and the authorities do their duty they will meer obtain one bale of it. Not one ounce should be suffered to go abroad, upon any prefect, and if measures to secure the prompt destruction of the whole amount, if in dan, er of falling into the hands or the enemy, have not already been adopted, they should be at once. We have understood that an agent of the French que rument is in this city, authorized to purchase an indefinite amount of cotton.

The designs are evitually this: The agent is to purchase a large surely of cotton, and then, in case of a threatened Yankee occupation of the oity, he would heist the F. ench flag over it to prevent it from being destroyed by our authorities and the citizons. With Montgomery and the Alabama teer i

provoke its destruction.

How far he is responsible for the passage of gunboats by the forts b low is another question upon which no judgment can be intelligently formed with our limited information. The act of evacuating the city was a new conserve me agree when the actival of the folleral ships.

by the forts b low is another question upon which no judgment can be intelligently formed with our limited information. The act of evacuating the city was a necessary sequester upon the a reject of the foderal ships, for iniantry cannot tight men-of-war. By this movement he leaves room for the municipal authorities and foreign residents to project against the destruction of the city—a result which must have necessarily followed upon its continued occupation by our troops.

The responsibility—and an awful one it is—was incurred, not by the evacuation of New Orleans, but by the government, in leaving the river so that the enemy's floct could jest the batteries so as to assail the town. This is an instructive and costly less on, and comes as a most happy illustration of the truth of our frequent predictions of losses on the coast. We can only defead our navigable streams and harbors by obstructions.

There is no cat thly use in building new forts and accumulating ordance behind earthworks with this object in view. During the Russian war it was conclusively established at O osca, homersund, Kibburn and in the naval cannonacie of Sebastopol that ships with steam power would enguge and batteries of the most formidable character with success.

More recently the splendid dash made by Captain Tucker and his river squadron jast Newport's News, under fire for a mour, shows that mere forts will not answer.

This being damonstrated, what then? Will the pe-

answer.
This being demonstrated, what then? Will the government tax timely precaution to are Richm m', or let it fall before an insignificant thetila? We have more than once proclaimed this danger; we have more than once

once proclaimed this danger; we have more than once called on the authorities to take steps to this end; and whatever may be the result we will have the consolation of knowing that we discharged our duty by pointing out the danger and its remedy.

The obstructions of granite can be placed under the guns of our lowest forts, and thus leave open the river above for transportation.

With obstructions below, and proper arrangements to increase them above un the narrow passes of the river, the capital will be safe—ind not till then. The press of Richmond has taken the matter in hand; let others urge it forward.

Field Day of the American Guard.

E'leid Day of the American Guard.
GENERAL ORDER—NO. 11

HEAD-CLARTERS AMERICAN GUARD,
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMEST, NEW YORK, May 3, 1862.
The parade ordered for the opening ceremonies at the
Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers is hereby countermanded, there having been a misunderstanding on the
part of the managers.
The officers and members of this regiment will assemble in full fatigue (without overcoats) on Monday,
May 12, and proceed to East New York for battalion
drill.

drill.

The regimental line will be formed in Washington Parade Ground at twelve o'clock M. precisely.

The field and staff will re-ort to the Colonel on the ground (dismounted) fifteen minutes before the hour of

Quartermaster Resevelt will make the necessary ar-rangements for the conveyance of the regiment there

rangements for the conveyance of the regiment there and back.

The band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at one o'clock P. M.

Commandants of companies will report promptly, with their companies, twenty minutes before the hour of formation. By order of HENRY P. MARTIN, col. nol. Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. M.

A. Hamilton Prines, Adjutant.

A LLEVIATOR -CORNS CURED FOR ONE CENT cach, by using Dr. Briggs' Corn and Burdon Alleviator by the Briggs' Land Corns, Bundons, Calontica, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c.; warranted to produce results assisticatory and surprising. Frice 25 and 50 cents. Sent by mell un receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. Bhiffelds, Chiropodist and Proprietor, 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul'schurch, New York. A NOTHER DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM NEED never occur. My discovery of the means of rendering chloroform parfectly harmiess in extracting teeth is endorsed by the I saling surgeons and physicians of this city. Office 104 East Twenty-second street.

Dr. LUTHER, Sr., Dentist.

CORNS CURED FOR 25 CENTS EACH.—BUNIONS, inverted nails, &c., cured at 58 Bowery, corner of Canal street, by Dr. W. E. KICE, Practical Chiropodist. Dr. Rice's Ann hilator curse corns, business, chilbains, frosted and bilatored feet. 2.c. and 59c. per box.

DROPSY, RHEUMATISM.—THOSE AFFLICTED WITH Breumatism, Gott, Dropsy, Neuralgia and Nerrous Diseases, Tender Feet, from long walking in hot weather, will find by wearing METTAM & GO'S Patent Galvano Electro Metallic In-seles immediate and permanent cure from their use, never having yes failed in hundreds of cases, Call or send for a circular. Office 429 Broadway.

DR. ADAM LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS—A POSITIVE AND never falling cure for Nervous Debility. Neuralgia, Dysnever falling cure for Nervous Debility. Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Tedeoreux, St. Vitus' Dance, Impotency, &c., dispersia, Tedeoreux, St. Vitus' Dance, Impotency, &c., dispersion of the Control of the Prench and British Emussies at Hong Kong. Preparet from a plant that grows in the tea districts of the Celestial Empire. It per box of forty, or \$2 per box of one hundred Pilis. Post free by mail to any address, on receipt of remittance by GEORGE BULPIN, General Agent for United States, 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Broadway, opposite St. Nobolas Hole, N. Y.

DR. LUTHER, DENTIST, REMOVED TO 104 EAST
Twenty-second attrect.—Beaudful, unsurpassed Artificial Teeth, on gold, platina, silver or rabber, from 60 cents
to \$2.50 cach. These teeth are warranted equal, in every respect, to any made at any price.

NOTICE—NO REMOVAL.—M. LARMONT, PARIS London and New York Physician and Surgeon, will remain at his private offices, 647 Broadway, up stairs. SMITH & BROTHER'S

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all Network Affections, Rheumaniam, Droppy, Neuralgiparalysis, Sait Rheuma S. of Pus Ecuptions, &c. Cally os
end for a circular. Office 4.9 Broadway.